

RESERVISTS CALLED TO RUSSIAN COLORS

Quick Action Follows Failure of Negotiations With Austria

RUSSIA MOBILIZING A FORCE OF 1,280,000 MEN

Germany is Anxious Lest Russian Forces be Directed Against Her Frontier — Diplomats Still Have Hope in What Sir Edward Grey May Achieve

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—An Imperial ukase, issued by the Emperor to-night, calls to the colors an immense number of reservists.

The men called out are :—

First—All the reservists of 28 whole Governments and of 71 districts in 14 other Governments.

Second—Part of the reservists of nine districts of four Governments.

Third—The naval reservists in 44 districts of twelve Russian Governments and one Finnish Government.

Fourth—The time-expired Cossacks of the territories of Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg and Ural.

Fifth—A corresponding number of reservist officers of the medical and veterinary services, in addition to needful horses, waggons and transport service, in the Governments and districts thus mobilized.

RUSSIANS GREATLY STIRRED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—A striking demonstration occurred here to-day at the Kazan Cathedral, where a special service was held and prayers were offered for victory to the Slav arms.

The cathedral was thronged, and the officiating priest, after the ceremony, presented to the Servian Minister a fac simile of the Ikon of the Holy Virgin of Kazan for the Servian army. The Minister handed the Ikon to officers who were starting for the front to-night.

The German and Austrian Embassies are guarded on all sides by strong detachments of police, and nobody is allowed to stop on the adjacent footpaths for fear of hostile attempts.

EXPECT BRITAIN TO HELP.

A confident feeling prevails here of Great Britain's support. Germany's attitude is regarded as incomprehensible, except on the assumption that she is anxious for a trial of strength at the present moment.

At Odessa patriotic processions marched through the streets to-day bearing the portraits of Emperor Nicholas and the Kings of Servia and Montenegro, and cheering for Servia, France and Great Britain.

EUROPE MORE ANXIOUS.

LONDON, July 29.—The day's events brought no relief to the suspense nor any diplomatic achievement to restrict the Austro-Servian war to those two nations. The feeling throughout England, and the continental feeling as reflected by the correspondents of the London papers, is to-night distinctly more anxious than yesterday.

RUSSIA'S HUGE FORCES MOVING.

Two events have made for pessimism. The direct negotiations between Russia and Austria, which gave the other Governments hope of a compromise, have failed and are ended. Russia is mobilizing against the Austrian frontier four army corps in each of four dis-

(Continued on Page 4, Cols. 2 and 3.)



AUSTRIAN ARTILLERYMEN.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA ARE FAR ASUNDER

Continued from Page 1, Cols. 1 and 2.)

districts, consisting of 1,280,000 men. Russia's resolve to stand by Serbia appears to be fixed, and the Russian censor has approved despatches declaring that Russian sentiment is all for taking up arms.

QUARREL DOES NOT JUSTIFY WAR.

A manifesto by the Russian Emperor making his policy clear is expected hourly. The diplomatic representatives have not yet despaired; they all say there is still hope, and base their belief on the fact that Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy—the two last named most of all—do not want war, and do not think the Austro-Servian quarrel important enough to justify it.

AUSTRIA REFUSES OFFER.

St. Petersburg messages say that Russia asked Austria for a direct exchange of views, and that Austria refused this offer. The refusal appears to have been to extend the much discussed negotiations, which yesterday were considered in the Chancelleries as the principal known basis for optimism.

SIR EDWARD GREY WORKING HARD.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to whom all looked as the foremost conciliator of Europe, is attempting, it is believed, to frame fresh proposals for a settlement.

The diplomatic world of London clings to the belief that a means can be found whereby Austria may satisfy Russia that she can attain her ends without recourse to measures which the Russian Government and Russian public opinion cannot accept.

MOBILIZATION AND WAR.

There is the greatest anxiety as to whether Russian mobilization will be confined to the Austrian boundary or is proceeding secretly against Germany, but between mobilization and war there is a gap which the two nations bridged in 1909, and may again.

BRIDGE BLOWN UP.

The first important fighting occurred before Belgrade, when the Servians blew up a bridge across the river. The Austrians attacked them, and the Servians retreated to the capital, which unconfirmed reports say is being bombarded.